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[No. 7, of Vol. IV.] SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1792. [Whole No. 329.]

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber in February last, a NEGRO LAD, named PHIL, about 20 years of age; had on when he went away, a round jacket, a pair homespun breeches, and a tow shirt; the fellow has a yellowish complexion, his height about five feet six or seven inches, very square made; has a mark along side of his nose, and one of his insteps has been burnt, which causes the sinews to draw.

Whoever takes up said Negro, and secures him in any jail, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and have all reasonable charges paid. ROBERT PEARCE.

Head Sassafras, June 16, 1792. (*epim)

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Kent County, and State of Maryland, on Sunday the 27th May last, a NEGRO MAN, named HARK; about 40 years of age, about five feet nine inches high, has a scar over one of his eye-brows, and when talking, hangs his head on one side, and looks up—had on and took with him the following cloaths, viz. a fearnought coat, a black and white kersey coat, cut round, a white kersey jacket and breeches, two pair of yarn stockings, the one pair lately footed, and the other not, two oznaburgh shirts, each pieced on one side, two pair of tow-linen trowsers, one pair patched with new tow-linen down the fore parts, and an old felt hat.

Whoever takes up said Negro, if out of this State, and secures him in gaol, shall receive FOURTEEN DOLLARS reward—and if taken within this State, and secured as aforesaid, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS reward; and if brought home, reasonable expences will be paid by

PEREGRINE LETHRBURY.

Chester-Town, June 4, 1791. (ep 8w)

THE following sections of the act entitled, "An act for raising a further sum of money for the protection of the frontiers, and for other purposes therein mentioned, are republished for the information of all persons, who, on the 29th day of June next (1792) shall be possessed of WINES.

"Sect. 10. AND be it further enacted, That all Wines which after the said last day of June next, shall be imported into the United States, shall be landed under the care of the inspector of the port where the same shall be landed, and for that purpose, every permit for landing any Wines, which shall be granted by a Collector, shall, prior to such landing, be produced to the said inspector, who, by endorsement thereupon under his hand, shall signify the production thereof to him, and the time when, after which, and not otherwise, on pain of forfeiture, it shall be lawful to land the said Wines. And the said inspector shall make an entry of all such permits, and of the contents thereof, and each pipe, butt, hogshead, cask, case, box or package whatsoever, containing such Wines, shall be marked by the officer under whose immediate inspection the same shall be landed, in legible and durable characters, with progressive numbers, the name of the said officer, and the quality or kind of Wine as herein before enumerated and distinguished. And the said officer shall grant a certificate for each such pipe, butt, hogshead, cask, case, box or package, specifying therein the name or names of the importer or importers, the ship or vessel in which the same shall have been imported, and the number thereof, to accompany the same wheresoever it shall be sent. And if any pipe, butt, hogshead, cask, case, box or package, containing Wine, shall be found without such marks and certificates, the same shall be liable to be seized, and the want of such marks and certificates shall be presumptive evidence, that such Wine was unlawfully imported and landed."

"Sect. 11. And be it further enacted, That every person, who shall have in his or her possession, Wines which are intended for sale, in quantity exceeding one hundred and fifty gallons, shall *prior* to the said last day of June next, make entry thereof in writing at some office of inspection in the city, town or county where he or she shall reside, specifying and describing the casks, cases, boxes and other packages containing the same, and the kinds, qualities and quantities thereof, and where, and in whose possession they are; and the officer of inspection, at whose office such entry may be made, shall, as soon as may be thereafter, visit and inspect, or cause to be visited and inspected, the Wines so reported, and shall mark, or cause to be marked, the casks, cases, boxes and packages containing the same, with progressive numbers, with the name of the person to whom the same may belong, the kind or kinds thereof, and words "Old Stock," and shall grant a certificate for each cask, case, box or package containing such Wine, describing therein the said cask, case, box or package, and the Wines therein contained, which certificate shall accompany the same, wherever it may be sent. And if any person who may have Wines in his or her possession for sale, shall not, prior to the said last day of June next, make entry thereof, as above directed, he or she, for such omission or neglect, shall forfeit and pay the value of the Wine omitted to be entered, to be recovered with costs of suit, for the benefit of any person who shall give information thereof, and the Wines so omitted to be entered, shall be forfeited." (ept29)

ADVERTISEMENT.

I DO hereby give notice to all persons, not to credit any person or persons whatever on my account, otherwise in my name, or on my credit, without special order from under my hand authorizing the same, as I am determined not to pay any debt or debts contracted without such order being produced.

THOMAS JONES.

Frederick-Town, June 5, 1792. (ep4w)

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June 1. (*epim & 1aw2m*)

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CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1792.

In committee of the whole, on the 2d section of the bill for calling forth the militia.

(CONCLUDED.)

MR. PAGE.—Suppose the case should happen in which the militia should refuse to act, regulars then must be called in—a fair pretext for a military establishment. Treason has existed in every country, and has been punished with the approbation of good men—and should a combination too powerful take place, and application be made for assistance, let Congress make laws to provide for such cases in future. It should be remembered that the doctrine now contended for, is that very doctrine which dismembered the British empire. Sir, it would have been happy for Britain if this doctrine had never been taught in that kingdom. Soldiers, not militia, must be the proper tools for the government that wishes to enforce its laws by arms. But do the virtuous, patient, submissive and truly patriotic citizens of the United States, deserve the suspicion which is excited against them, and stigmatizes them in the clause which I move to strike out?

Such bills in a free state, where the people have been taught to look upon the right of refusing submission to unconstitutional acts, may excite insurrections much easier than quell them.

The motion for striking out was negatived.

Mr. Steele moved to amend the section by striking out the clause which authorizes the President of the United to call out the militia of one State to suppress insurrections in another. He enforced this motion by saying that he hoped it would always be found that there were a sufficient number of persons within every State well affected to the laws to suppress any opposition to them within the State.

Mr. Murray replied to Mr. Steele, he said that the gentleman's observations went to deprive the people of one of the most obvious benefits arising from the social compact. He said he should be much obliged to the gentleman if he would point out any other remedy for the case contemplated, than that proposed, for his own part he knew of none.

Mr. Giles observed, that the exigency contemplated by the section was of so great magnitude, that of the opposition of a whole state to the laws of the union, that it required a more competent provision than was provided by this bill. He was fully impressed with the propriety of the government's possessing a power to execute its laws, and to provide for its own security—still he considered that the case to be provided for, could not happen suddenly, and therefore he thought that the power now under consideration could not with safety be entrusted to the President of the United States—he was therefore in favor of striking out the clause.

Mr. Gerry supported the clause—he denied that it involved the consequences deduced by the gentlemen opposed to it. It does not suppose a state to be in rebellion—such a supposition cannot be supported, when it is considered that in order to a state's being considered in that light, a legislative act must precede and accompany a declaration of the fact. He adverted to facts to shew the necessity of the provision. He had no objection to qualifying the cause by directing the marshals in the first instance to apply to the executives of the several states.

Mr. Baldwin was opposed to the clause, and in favor of striking out—he adverted to the constitution to shew that it was not contemplated thereby, that this power should be slightly delegated to the executive, and agreeable to this idea the first Congress had dealt out this power with a sparing hand.

The motion for striking out the clause was negatived.

Mr. Steele moved to add a clause providing for the intervening of a session of Congress previous to the marching of the militia of one State into another; this after some debate was negatived.

An amendment was then moved by Mr. Madison to modify the section so as to delegate this power to the President of the United States during the recess of Congress.

Mr. Benson observed that with respect to the object, State lines were perfectly ideal—that an inhabitant of one State was equally bound with that of another to march to suppress insurrections, and to assist in execution of the laws as much as the inhabitants of a State in which the opposition to the laws existed.

The motion of Mr. Madison was agreed to.

Mr. Baldwin moved an amendment to the 2d section, providing that information of any insurrection shall be communicated to the President of the United States by one of the associate justices, or the district judge; which was agreed to.

Mr. Mercer proposed an additional section providing for the issuing a proclamation by the President of the United States and for the reading such proclamation in the hearing of the insurgents, previous to using a military force; which was agreed to.

Section 3d—Mr. Mercer moved to add after the words "articles of war" in the 10th line; *except that they shall not be subject to corporal punishment*; this after some debate was negatived.

To the DIRECTORS *and* COMPANY *of the* SUSQUEHANNAH *and* SCHUYLKILL CANAL, *or* INLAND NAVIGATION.

[CONCLUDED.]

VII. I PREFER the natural beds of the creeks to artificial canals, for several reasons: 1. It preserves and benefits all the mills and water works that are already, or may be built on those creeks, with the inconvenience only of being obliged to stop, when the waters may be so low as not to afford a quantity sufficient for them and the canal service. 2. They are less liable to caving, filling up, absorption of water, &c. than artificial canals. 3. Mill ponds have little current in them, even in the highest freshes. 4. They afford ample room for all boats to pass and repass, or stand still, as circumstances may require. 5. Roads, connections of farms and neighbourhoods, will be less incommoded by this than the other mode. 6. The expence is vastly less in this than the other way, and the probable benefits greater and more sure.

IX. I prefer the above mentioned machinery for drawing the boats over the dams to locks for several reasons; 1. It requires much less water; 2. less time; 3. is at least equally safe; 4. is in less danger of damage; locks are high dams which all experience has taught us, are difficult to be made secure; 5. damage in them is more fatal than in the others, for if the machinery should get out of repair, the boats might be drawn over by *capstans* worked by hand, till the machinery could be repaired, but carrying away one lock must suspend the whole trade; 6. damages are more speedily repaired in the one than the other; carrying away a lock in the spring or fall high waters, would be irrepairable till the waters abated, but breaking of the machines may be repaired at any time; 7. the expence is much less in the one mode than in the other; 8. in the vast empire of China, all the parts of the country are connected by inland navigation, without a single lock, all the boats (some of 200 tons) are drawn over the dams by machinery; their inland navigation is of older date and in more universal use than has existed in any other nation, and I think the long practice of these ingenious people exhibits an example, which we may safely imitate.

On the whole matter, I suppose about 30 dams will be sufficient between the two rivers, and I can't conceive that they would cost with the above said machinery more than 1000l. each on an average, the canal and water courses on the height of land I imagine can't cost more than 20,000l. all which together requires but one third of our capital provided for the purpose, but as I don't pretend to be adequate to this part of the subject I will drop it.

I beg leave here to subjoin one word with respect to the manner of beginning the work, viz. whereas the most essential part of the whole concern, consists in bringing a sufficient supply of water on to the height of land or the crown land. I think it would be proper to begin the work by the small canals or ditches which are to carry water from the various streams and springs which are to supply it on to the said crown land, that we may have this great article ascertained and confirmed by actual experiment, that we may know the quantity of water we may depend on, for on this the scale of all the subsequent works must be calculated.

Further, I don't conceive that any arduous efforts of genius are like to be wanted in the whole affair, I am of opinion that an original genius able to calculate the scale and proportion of the work, and place them so as to make the most advantage of the ground, the water, the means and materials, which are obvious to every one, is all the stock of abilities required in a superintendant; all that remains to complete the works is the employment of faithful workmen of sufficient skill in their several trades, or the several parts of the business which they are appointed to execute.

I object to any extravagant emoluments given to the superintendants, either principal or subordinate, this makes the concern a profitable jobb to them, which lasts as long as the works last, and ceases when they are completed, and of course gives the superintendants every inducement of personal interest to prolong them as far as they can.

I would rather propose to give them a sum generously adequate to their reasonable expences, whilst they are employed, and when the works are finished, give them for their reward, a certain number of shares in the canal; this can be paid by the company easier than cash, and this will induce the superintendants to complete the works as perfectly and as soon as they can, for the more perfect the works are, the more valuable will the shares be, and the sooner the works are done, the sooner they will receive their profits: and I think it always prudent as far as may be, to connect public considerations with private interest—in this essay, I pretend no more than to exhibit the grand principles and outlines of the great object in view, if these are admitted, a thousand particulars which the detail of the business will bring into view, will be easily adjusted by any genius adequate to the direction of it.

As the object is allowed by every body to be of vast magnitude, and most capitally conducive to the interests of this city, and indeed the whole State, as well as all the country west of us, it ought to be thoroughly investigated, and well understood, and as the discovery of the true principles, and forming the proper plans of any business are essential to the successful execution of it, any attempt to develope and delineate them must be virtuous, the subject is new to us all; I don't pretend to comprehend all its extent, but such thoughts as have occurred to me, I offer to the company, to be adopted, improved, or rejected as they may find expedient.

A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

Philad. June 13, 1792.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, April 24.

THE following most singular accident happened at Cardiff, a few days since: As the son of Mr. Jones, school-master at that place, was attempting to pull some hair out of the tail of a young horse, he entangled his finger in such a manner, that in his endeavors to extricate himself he pricked the animal by some means, which caused him to leap over a wall near which he was standing and dragged the boy after him, by which means the poor fellow's brains were dashed out, and otherwise rendered a shocking spectacle.

Mr. Wilberforce has been presented with a beautiful picture representing a slave in the temple of liberty trampling on his chains. This picture was executed and presented by a Birmingham artist, as a small token of his esteem for that gentleman, who has so arduously endeavoured to effect an abolition of the slave trade.

Letter from Earl STANHOPE *to M.* CONDORCET, *member of the Assembly for the city of Paris.*

London, April 3.

"IT is with extreme pleasure that I have the honor to inform you, that the House of Commons, where I passed the whole night, have determined that the Slave Trade shall be abolished.

"The friends of the Blacks, with Mr. Fox, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Wilberforce at their head, pressed for the immediate abolition, but they lost this motion by a majority of 193 against 125—and the House postponed to another day the question for fixing the period of the abolition; but the great question, that the trade shall be abolished, was carried by a very great majority, 230 against 85. You will

not fail in France, I hope, to follow the example of Denmark and England, and ſhew thereby, that you deſerve to be free yourſelves. We touch, at length, the glorious moment when philoſophy and reaſon make juſtice triumph every where, and when the friends of the rights of men will overthrow all abuſes and all tyrannies. Permit me to congratulate you on the news which I ſend you. STANHOPE.

" P. S. Have the goodneſs to ſend this letter, when you have read it, to my reſpectable friend, M. la Rochefoucauld, begging him to ſend it to the worthy Perion.

" There were about 500 petitions againſt the ſlave trade."

Such were the terms in which Lord Stanhope communicated this great triumph of feeling and juſtice to his friend, Condorcet, and the following is M. Condorcet's obſervations on the event.

" Thus, when Mirabeau deſired to propoſe to the Conſtituent Aſſembly to concert this law with the Engliſh nation—a law commanded by humanity and juſtice—when intrigue drove him from the Tribune—when a corrupted cabal ſtifled his voice—it was not a philoſophical chimera which he promiſed! Thus, within the ſpace of fifteen days, the friends of the Blacks have ſeen the Repreſentatives of two great Nations confound the calumnies of their detractors, and the ſophiſms of the enemies to univerſal liberty! Thus the moment is come, when every year, every day will be marked by the deſtruction of a prejudice—when one, at leaſt, of the chains of human kind will fall off! Ah! who is the man ſo loſt to the ſentiments of nature, whoſe heart does not find in theſe triumphs, conſolation againſt the injuſtice of weak men, and the hatred of the ſatellites of tyranny."

M. Briſſot, in announcing this glorious conqueſt over inſane and debaſing prejudices, ſays—" The enemies of humanity will not fail to aſſert that this is a trap, made by 500 cities and communities, and ſupported by 100,000 Engliſh citizens, to catch and deceive the French people."

It is very ſingular, that the King of Sweden died in the perſuaſion that Ankerſtrom, even though he had confeſſed himſelf guilty, was not his aſſaſſin. He ſaid that the perſon who held the piſtol was tall, whereas Ankerſtrom is of a low ſtature. In conſequence Ankerſtrom has been put to the torture, in order to compel him to confeſs his accomplices, ſince there were certainly two concerned in the aſſaſſination, Ankerſtrom, who held the poignard, and the other tall perſon who diſcharged the piſtol. Ankerſtrom has, however, perſiſted in declaring, that he was alone, and that he alone wiſhed to inflict that death which was to do juſtice to humanity, by ridding it of a tyrant.

As ſoon as the aſſaſſination of the King of Sweden was known, the famous Nordermalm tolled in melancholy ſound! This is a great bell in a tower on the ſummit of a high mountain, which is never heard but on very important and alarming occaſions. The panic which it ſtruck, may be eaſily conceived. Nordermalm has been tolled only twice ſince its terrible annunciation of the flames iſſuing from the Royal Palace, in the year 1697.

In the ſeſſion of the National Aſſembly of the 15th inſt. a letter was read from the Marine Miniſter, announcing that 4000 men of the National Guards and 2000 troops of the line, had received orders to embark for St. Domingo; and that 2000 others, half troops of the line and half guards, are deſtined for the Windward Iſlands, and will embark towards the end of next month. He thinks it neceſſary, however, that the laſt law relative to the political rights of the Mulattoes ſhould be ſent to the Governors of the different Iſlands, by a packet which is ready for that purpoſe.

The King of Hungary's reply to the French King is conſidered as tantamount to a Declaration of War; he demands for the French Monarch, his liberty and authority; for the Princes, their rights and poſſeſſions; for the Clergy, its property and exiſtence; for the Nobles, their privileges, titles, and hereditary tranſmiſſions. To ſupport the above requiſitions, the young Monarch will have in Briſgaw and the Netherlands, 150,000 Auſtrian ſoldiers, 50,000 Pruſſians, 15,000 Electoral; 20,000 Swedes and Ruſſians, 25.000 Spaniards; another army in Piedmont, and the combined Squadrons. To which may be added, the powerful body of Emigrants. All this prodigious force will be ready by the middle of May.

The King of Spain returned the Jacobins for anſwer, " That no power has a right to demand the reaſon of his actions, and that he ſhall aſſign none to any." This is ſigned by the Count d'Aranda. WAR, therefore, with France may be looked upon as inevitable.

The King of France was on horſeback on the 10th of February laſt in the great ſtreet of fauxbourg Saint Antoine, where a man was cleaning the glaſſes of the lamps. A countryman, who was paſſing, called out, " Leave the lantern, and let *Monſieur Veto* paſs." The King immediately changed his route, returning to the Thuilleries.

The ſyſtem of war and maſſacre, ſo long ſupported by the profligate tyranny of Deſpots, is now falling into deſerved contempt. What can be ſo horrible as the idea of thirty thouſand men meeting thirty thouſand men for the purpoſe of ſlaughter, when the individuals have not the ſlighteſt enmity to each other, and the promoters of the miſchief remain at home in peace and luxury, to prey upon the vitals of the Nations they command.

The ignorance of the people is the only ſecurity for Deſpotic Governments. Enlighten mankind, and they will be Free.

The total miſrepreſentation of facts in whatever happens in France, the vulgar abuſes of a revolution, the moſt glorious that was ever known in hiſtory, the daily detracting from the merit of the members who compoſe the National Aſſembly, and all the falſhoods and infamies which diſgrace the hireling miniſterial prints, ſhould ſerve to open the eyes of Engliſhmen to their true intereſts; for ſuch pains would not be taken to vilify an event, unleſs Liberty was conſidered by people in power, as their enemy.

How defective muſt be that mode of education which can generate ſuch a race of conceited ignorant puppies as we ſee ſwaggering in our ſtreets, and in the lobbies of our public places! Such a ſet of ill mannered boobies diſgrace the gallant nation to which they belong.

People of title in this country imagine, that they have no occaſion for character—that, they think, is only fit for the vulgar.

Mr. Paine, in his two celebrated works, has let the Cat out of the bag; the Ariſtocrats will find much difficulty to get the Cat in again. Indeed they will.

Men, of what is called *Rank*, are frequently guilty of actions, which would forever damn the fame of perſons in inferior ſituations, and ſink them to general contempt. So much for *Rank!!!*

A CURIOUS CASE.

At a late trial, during the laſt ſummer aſſizes in Ireland, a Mr. Morton proſecuted one John Farrel, for an aſſault, with an attempt to commit a rape upon his daughter. The daughter was alſo a proſecutor. When Mr. Morton had given his teſtimony for the crown (as the term is), he was croſs-examined by the counſel for the priſoner. The firſt queſtion aſked him by one of thoſe counſel was, " Pray, Sir is the young Lady your daughter?" The evidence replied " Yes."

" Pray, Sir," continued the counſel, " how do you know ſhe is your daughter?"

The witneſs thus expreſſed himſelf: " Gentlemen of the Jury, I am called upon in this court to give my teſtimony. I have given it honeſtly as to my mind, and true as to the facts. A counſel—I ſuppoſe him ſo by his impertinence—has aſked whether I can, upon oath, ſwear that this young Lady is my daughter—Many of you are fathers, and will feel upon the occaſion as I do.

" One obſervation I beg of the Court a permiſſion to make—It is, that in ſupport of the laws of my country, I come forward here to puniſh a tranſgreſſor, at my own expence, and that the man who has aſked me the queſtion as to my daughter's legitimacy, and who, no doubt, means to aſk many more of the ſame ſort, is a perſon bribed to pervert the courſe of juſtice.

" Gentlemen, I will prove the aſſertion—Look to his brief; he acknowledges to have received ten guineas to defend a villain.

" Will you believe the teſtimony of a man who is not purchaſed, in preference to the arguments of a man who is publicly bribed, or will you not?—That is the queſtion."

This ſo completely tumbled the counſel on his face, that he immediately ſhewed his back, and the priſoner was convicted and ſentenced to two years impriſonment, and to give ſecurity for his good behaviour during life, himſelf in two thouſand pounds, and his ſecurity in 1000l. each.

BELFAST, (Ire.) April 14.

Paine's reaſoning will in all probability be accuſed of killing the King of Sweden, as well as the Emperor of Germany. What *ſtrong* reaſoning this muſt be!!

HAGUE, April 15.

There is eſtabliſhed at the Hague a private committee of French emigrants, it conſiſts but of a ſmall number. This Committee is entruſted with the management of the intereſts of the exiled Princes at the Court of the Stadtholder.

PARIS, April 10.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, April 2.

M. Narbonne was admitted to the bar of the Aſſembly to make his defence againſt the charges which have been made againſt him. He was much applauded, and M. Duhem called out that ſuch acts of adulation degraded the Aſſembly. A conſiderable diſturbance followed in the hall. M. Dumolard demanded that the citizens ſhould be turned out from the tribunes. M. Mirlin attemped to juſtify them.

The confuſion which now took place, was ſo great, that the Preſident was obliged twice to put on his hat to reſtore order.

After a tumultuous debate the Aſſembly decreed, that there was no ground of accuſation againſt M. Narbonne.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) June 14.

At the Circuit Court of the United States, ſitting at Newport on Monday laſt, a deciſion was given in a caſe of importance. Two Merchants, of London, in company, commenced an action againſt a citizen of this State for the recovery of monies due—the defendant's council plead a reſolution of the Legiſlature of this State in bar of the action—by which he was allowed three years to pay his debts—and during which time he was to be free from arreſts on that account.—The Judges were unanimouſly of opinion, that, as by the Conſtitution of the United States, the individual States are prohibited from making laws which ſhall impair the obligation of contracts—and as the reſolution in queſtion, if operative, would impair the obligation of the contract in queſtion—therefore it could not be admitted to bar the action.

NEW-YORK, June 19.

Every free citizen, ſays a correſpondent, has a right to enquire into the principles of governmental meaſures, and to expoſe their errors or their defects; while they continue in force, acquieſcence is his duty, but no argument can prove him wrong in endeavoring to accompliſh a repeal of them. The preſs is one channel through which he may communicate his thoughts to the public, and the reaſons of his condnct. Aſſemblies of the people, convened for the purpoſe of deliberating on proper plans to be purſued for obtaining redreſs from public grievances, from meaſures which are oppreſſive and ſubverſive of the conſtitution of the ſtate, are juſtifiable and requiſite. Liberty is too ſacred a treaſure to be in the ſmalleſt degree violated; it is the means of enjoying every other bleſſing in civil ſociety, and is dearer to the noble and enlightened mind than life itſelf.

By a gentleman of veracity from Canada, we are informed, that when he paſſed Three-rivers, he met an eſcort, who had Judge Powel of Heſſe diſtrict, in upper Canada with them, a priſoner, and in irons.—The charge againſt him was ſaid to be treaſon—letters having been detected written in his name, and as report ſays, in his hand, giving information to his friends in the United States how Detroit may be eaſily carried. This gentleman was formerly of Boſton, in New-England; and when our informant ſaw him he was on his way to Quebec, by order of the commanding officer at Detroit.

BALTIMORE, June 19.

A letter from Cape-Francois, received by Capt. Frazier, who left that place on the 24th ult. mentions, that the arrival there of the late decree of the National Aſſembly had thrown the inhabitants into a great ferment, and it was expected that diſagreeable conſequences would enſue.

A correſpondent informs, that being, on the 12th inſt. at a reſpectable farmer's houſe in Baltimore county, he ſaw four lambs weighed, the weight of which were as follow:—80, 82, 87, and 90: The lambs were about four months old.

The Governor of Virginia has, by proclamation, ſummoned the Legiſlature of that State to meet on the 1ſt day of October next, in the city of Richmond.

HARTFORD, June 18.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Hartford Bank, convened according to law, on the 14th day of June, 1792, the Hon. OLIVER ELLSWORTH, Eſq. was elected to preſide at ſaid meeting for the election of Directors of ſaid Bank, when the following perſons, viz.—Jeremiah Wadſworth, John Caldwell, John Morgan, George Philips, Barnabas Deane, Timothy Burr, James Watſon, Caleb Bull and Ephraim Root, were duly elected Directors of ſaid Bank for the enſuing year.

On Saturday the Directors met for the purpoſe of chooſing a Preſident, and made choice of the Hon. JEREMIAH WADSWORTH, Eſq. who declined ſerving, whereupen JOHN CALDWELL, Eſq. was elected.

HEZEKIAH MERRILL, Eſq. was at ſaid meeting appointed Caſhier of ſaid Bank.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

IT may be inferred, from a publication in the National Gazette of the 18th of June, that the deſtruction of the Exciſe officer's ſign, in Germantown, had taken place in an open manner, from the hands of ſome known perſons; and the citizens of the United States may be led to ſuppoſe that their government is ſo inattentive, or ſo feeble, that ſo great a breach of the law has been permitted to take place near the ſeat of the government without notice: It will be proper therefore, that the true ſtate of the affair be publiſhed in the ſame Gazettes which have, or may publiſh the paper alluded to.

The collector of the revenue for the counties of Philadelphia, Bucks and Montgomery, reſides in the county of Bucks; and for the accommodation of the diſtillers in the county of Philadelphia, he eſtabliſhed an office of inſpection in Germantown, as the principal village in the county of Philadelphia. The perſon who kept it for him had placed a ſign over his door, inſcribed according to law, " Office of Inſpection." This ſign, or board, after it had been up ſome days, was ſecretly taken down *in the night time*, by ſome perſon or perſons *at that time and now unknown.* The officer was duly, and immediately examined, by the government upon the ſubject, with a view to proſecute the perſon or perſons who had committed the offence; but from the ſecret manner in which it had been done, under cover of the night, the names of the perſons could not be diſcovered thro' the officer, or by any other means.

Philadelphia, June 23.

Captain Makins of the Barque Hope from Havre de Grace, which place he left on the 1st of May, informs that when he sail'd it was currently reported and generally believed, that the French forces had taken OSTEND. Letters from Havre-de-Grace do not confirm this account.

Further European accounts are received by the Juno, Capt. Brice, from Havre de Grace, and other late arrivals—these inform that the Austrian troops are in motion from various quarters, marching to the territory of Bavaria, &c. That the city of Louvaine was to prepare for the reception of 10,000 troops—That Madame, wife of Monsieur the French King's eldest brother, is gone to her father the King of Sardinia—That travellers are permitted to proceed on their journies in Sweden, tranquility being maintained in the capital and in the rest of the kingdom—That Count Horn was concerned in the late assassination; that he gave the signal by striking the King on the shoulder, and saying to him, *bon soir masque*, and while the King turned his head, Angerstrom fired—That the States of Brabant have consented to the subsidies which they have hitherto refused; the principal objects of dispute having been previously settled; the court having yielded to the wishes of the Brabancons in granting the establishment of a permanent deputation at Vienna to watch over the interests of the Belgic nation; while the States made equal sacrifices on their part, in order to secure tranquility—A general invasion on the part of the French was daily expected at Brussells; Luxemburgh and Namur have orders to defend themselves to the last extremity; other places to be evacuated as soon as the enemy appears.—Notwithstanding the strongest precautions to prevent a second insurrection, the inhabitants of the Low Countries appear more than ever disposed to assert their independence; and the government is said to be in the greatest alarm with respect to the present posture of affairs.

The apprehension that the French would invade the territory of Liege, has induced the Republic, says an article under the head *Hague*, to advance troops towards the frontiers—they talk of distributing 20,000 men on the frontier towards Maestricht, which it is expected will be the theatre of the war.

Ankerstrom, it is said, expired in the midst of tortures, which had been applied to extort a confession of his accomplices—he remained firm to the last, and made no discoveries, affirming that he alone was guilty.

The Empress of Russia, it is said, has expressed some hostility to the new constitution of Poland.

The ardor of the people of France to defend the new constitution, may be conceived of in some measure from this circumstance—on its being known that 50,000 men were wanted to compleat the army, 300,000 volunteers appeared to be enrolled.

The conduct of the Jacobin club, misrepresented by partial foreign papers, has given uneasiness to the friends of liberty, good order and the French in this portion of the globe. Their strenuous and successful opposition to ministry has been looked upon as the victory of faction over established authority. The word CLUB gives an idea of a confined knot of men, and when the object of that club is known to be political opinions, the expression itself is almost synonimous to faction: But give them their other name, Society of Friends to the constitution;—To this add, that a majority of the leading men in the nation belong to the Society, and you totally change their character. This Society, fundamentally republican, has long viewed with regret and opposed with firmness the doubtful measures of the ex-ministry. Ministers are changed, the views of the society are fulfilled; decisive measures are adopted;—the opposition of the Jacobins will die away, until a fresh cause calls it into action.

The insult offered by the People of Paris to the bust and name of Fayette, has given pain to all who have ever heard a name, which alone gives an idea of real greatness and disinterested patriotism. This insult, however unmerited, is perhaps not wholly to be attributed to the blind and unthinking madness of a mob. It is probable that La Fayette has shewn himself too prudent in the late crisis, and that his caution, by minds enthusiastic of liberty, may have been mistaken for want of zeal in the good cause. It is certain that a line of conduct strictly proper in settled and quiet times, does not suit in times of political agitation. When parties run high, the good cause must be supported with enthusiasm and absolute violence, to outweigh the activity and extravagance of opposite partizans.

On Monday night last, the store of Messieurs *Brown & Swaine*, in Second-street, Northern Liberties, was broke open and robbed of sundry goods and effects to the amount of about five hundred pounds. The villains gained admission by drawing the hook of the window shutter hinges.

The bill for incorporating the new Bank in the town of Boston, was negatived the 13th inst. yeas 80—nays 92.

The account published in several papers of an attack on the town of Frankfort, in Kentucky, is not true. A gentleman directly from the place, who left it since the event is said to have happened, says no attack has been made on the town. It was reported at Frankfort, that some straggling Indians had killed one man, and stole some horses not far from that settlement.

Capt. Thistle, arrived at Beverly, Massachusetts, from Bayonne in France, whence he sailed on the 27th of April, informs, that War had been daily expected during his stay at Bayonne—that there, as well as in every other part of France, they were diligently preparing for it, by training their militia, in which every lad almost that could lift a musket was enrolled—that the people were in high spirits, and confident of success.

On Wednesday last was held in the Methodist Church in Fourth-street, a commencement of a number of the Students in the Young Lady's Academy, under the superintendance of Mr. POOR. A large and respectable audience attended on the occasion, who appeared to be greatly pleased and entertained with the performances of the day.—Diplomas were received from the hands of the principal, Mr. POOR, by nine young Ladies, who have finished their education in the Academy.

On the soft accents of the female tongue,
To rapt attention every nerve was strung;
While decent confidence, and modest grace,
Diffus'd a lustre o'er each charming face!
Delightful task! t'expand the human mind,
With virtue, knowledge, sentiment refin'd—
To teach the aspiring faculties to soar,
And the bright realms of science to explore;
To form the maiden for th' accomplish'd wife,
And fix the basis of a happy life! E.

No country under Heaven pays more attention to education than the people of Connecticut; there is not a village or hamlet, however small, but in it you will find a School-house and a teacher. Nor is there any country which affords motives equally cogent for the acquisition of learning. Here the people (with some few exceptions) enjoy an equal distribution of property, destitute of titulary dignity and devoid of ancestral pride, they start fair for the temple of *fame*; and the son of the humble peasant may one day find himself in the seat of the chief magistrate of a sovereign state. *Farmer's Jour.*

As ignorance is the only basis on which tyranny can be supported, so knowledge is the only safeguard of civil liberty.

It is a singular omission in the politics of those who find fault with public measures, that they content themselves with mere efforts to alarm the people, sometimes by *innuendoes*, and sometimes by open abuse, without ever coming forward with a specific proposition to place the great mass of the people in a situation to acquire that information so necessary to enable them to judge for themselves.—So far from this, that on the contrary, those parts of the union which have *done* the most in favor of universal education, and diffusing knowledge among the people, are constantly stigmatized as the abodes of aristocracy and slavery!

There cannot be a greater abuse of terms than to denominate the man who advocates the cause of learning and the dissemination of knowledge among the people, an enemy to the rights of man. But such is the consistency of some, that those who have wrote and said the best things on this subject that ever were penned or uttered, have been held up to view as contemners of the people! This inconsistency has been carried further—the man who has developed and exposed the evils of an aristocratic government in a manner superior to all other writers on the subject, is depicted as the great champion of that most detestable species of government!

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the citizens of New-York on Monday last, in consequence of the decision of a majority of the joint committee appointed to canvas the votes taken at the last election for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Senators of that State—a number of spirited resolutions were unanimously adopted relative to the subject, which state in substance—that the rejection of the votes of the Freeholders of the Counties of Otsego, Clinton and Tioga, taken at the late election is unwarranted by the constitution, contrary to law, and a dangerous violation of the right of suffrage—that the warm and grateful thanks of all the electors in the State are due to the minority of the said committee for the patriotism and firmness displayed by them in opposing the wanton attack which has been made on the freedom of the people—that it be recommended to the independent electors of the several counties to enter into resolutions expressive of their sentiments on this very important occasion, and that they be requested to unite with the electors of the city and county of New-York in an application to the Legislature for a redress of the injury done to the rights of the people. A committee of forty-one citizens was also appointed to communicate the resolutions of the meeting to the different counties of the State, to correspond with such committees as may be appointed by the other counties and to devise such measures as may be best calculated to support the rights of the people.

As a counterpart to the above, there is a publication in the New-York Daily Advertiser of Tuesday, which states that the above meeting was called by a *partial* invitation to the friends of liberty—that a *general* invitation was published the same day for the friends of libeity, who wished to support the constitution, the government and laws, to meet at the same place at 12 o'clock the same day; that the citizens accordingly assembled, but those who first met agreeable to the *last* invitation, appearing to be the most numerous, the leaders of the party who adopted the resolutions, apprehending their measures would be discussed and debated, thought it most prudent not to proceed to business at the time and place appointed.—That they accordingly adjourned to the portico of Trinity Church, where Robert Troup, Esq. mounted in a chair *in a hurried tone of voice and with a countenance so distorted as gave pain to all who beheld him*, read over a set of resolutions, the contents of which could not be heard by the nearest bye-stander—that he never reversed a single question for fear of a dissent—that he nominated a committee of twenty or thirty persons for some purpose or other—obtained with considerable difficulty four or five huzzas, and in ten or fifteen minutes compleated the business of the day.

Wednesday last arrived in this city Col. Joseph Brandt, the celebrated Chief of the Six Nations of Northern Indians.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, at a meeting held in Boston the 29th ult.—Sir William Hamilton, K. B. F. R. S. the Rev. Joseph Lathrop, of West-Springfield, M. de Condorcet, of Paris, John Davis, Esq. of Plymouth, and the Rev. John Mellen, of Barnstable.

The schooner Sukey, of Boston, arrived here on Wednesday. She left Hispaniola the 3d instant. The prospect of affairs in that distressed and almost desolated island, when this vessel sailed, was lamentable indeed. There was not the least appearance of the re-establishment of peace, or of any succour to the white inhabitants; and every day exhibited fresh scenes of devastation.

Twenty families came passengers in the above vessel.

Proposals are circulated in this city for publishing a French News-Paper here, to be entitled

LE COURIER DE L'AMERIQUE.

This paper is to be published every Tuesday and Friday morning, after a sufficient number of subscribers are procured to support the work.

Extract of a letter from Germantown, June 16.

"Since the establishment of the society in this place, for promoting domestic manufactures, considerable progress has been made in the linen and woollen branches; and a great emulation has been created to make use of American articles of cloathing. The society is now turning its attention to the culture of silk. At the last meeting of the society, the President distributed a quantity of the eggs of the silk worm, and it is expected that an attention to this subject will in a few years contribute to the prosperity of our village.—One member of the society has sown twenty bushels of flaxseed this year, the produce of which will be manufactured in the neighbourhood."

Extract from the Answer to Governor Hancock's Speech, delivered at the opening of the session of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"Good morals and useful knowledge generally diffused among the people, are an essential part of the broad basis of FREEDOM. We therefore are deeply sensible, that we owe a liberal patronage to our University and public schools.

"The generous philanthropy expressed by your Excellency, and the particular gratitude to the nation, that nobly relieved our distresses, command our entire approbation. We view with peculiar pleasure the spirit of LIBERTY spreading in Europe, and from its rapid diffusion, we anticipate the happy period, when the Freedom of all nations will be established on a permanent basis, and the people throughout the world, however differing in language, or complexion, enjoy unmolested, the "*Rights of Man.*"

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The acts of the general government, which the enemies of the public tranquility are industriously attempting to render odious to the people, are, the act making provision for the debt of the United States—the act establishing a Bank—and the Excise Law.—Supposing it possible to effect a change of men, is it probable that a change of measures in respect to these laws would follow?—Wise men, if honest, would pause before they would essentially alter the systems founded on those laws. The first have produced greater benefits than were anticipated; tho' the public expectation was high. The short-lived concussion which sprung from a temporary frenzy for speculation, was no more chargeable on these systems than the abuse of the noblest faculties of man is an impeachment of the wisdom that formed those faculties.—This aberration from the dictates of common sense has worked its own cure—but who can describe the fatal consequences which would result from a subversion of the existing plans; especially those respecting finance and revenue? It is of immense importance that a steady faith in the stability of the public counsels should be supported. Let the people have fair play—let them be informed as to the *real characters* of men, and they will not lightly chuse those to conduct their affairs who are given to change, and who will make alterations that would plunge this country in scenes of distress which have not hitherto been experienced.

That change of measures which is so repeatedly adverted to in the *National Gazette*, which appears to be so ardently wished for, and is so frequently and confidently anticipated, is nothing less than a subversion of the funding system!—Heaven avert such an event! It would be laying the axe to the great pillars of our national prosperity—the commerce, agriculture and manufactures of the country—and what is worse than all, perhaps, it would open the floodgates of speculation, and consign us over to all the horrors of national bankruptcy and national infamy. Can those persons who attempt to unsettle the public confidence in the *stability* of the most important measures of government, be either good men, or good citizens? No, they are not.

While our country is progressing in arts, manufactures, agriculture and commerce—while universal peace and tranquility reign throughout the union (the alarms from *savages* alone excepted)—while the legislatures of the respective states are recognizing the blessings of peace, LIBERTY and safety, under the auspices of the general and state governments*—there are persons so lost to the sense of gratitude to Heaven for these invaluable favors, as to employ their whole time in attempts to sour the public mind against the men, and against the measures, which providence hath made the instruments of producing this unexampled state of public prosperity.

* *See the speeches of Governors, and answers of Assemblies, lately published.*

Is it not astonishing that the calumniators of the government should continue to arrogate to themselves one particle of merit as developers of dark and nefarious designs against the interests of the people, and as ferretters of iniquity, when they have not been able to point out an individual person, or certify a single fact, though repeatedly called upon to do both, which should embolden them to such effrontery.

"*'Till they do this, Says Echo from her caves,*
"*Such gen'ral stand'rers are the worst of knaves.*"

Whatever the propagaters of calumny may say to the contrary, there has never been a single circumstance produced in all their writings to evince that those persons who for party purposes it is necessary to abuse, have ever deviated in the smallest degree from that rectitude, patriotism and independence, which established their characters in the darkest hours America ever knew, and still rivets them to the affections of every real friend to liberty and their country.

Major General WAYNE arrived at Pittsburgh Thursday the 14th inst. On his entering the town he was saluted by a discharge of artillery from Fort Fayette.

We are happy to find that the proposal for publishing a paper in the French language in this city, meets with very general approbation; we wish the undertaker success, as many obvious advantages will result from the execution of his plan—particularly in facilitating the acquisition of a language which is so ornamental an accomplishment—and so highly necessary to be understood in our interesting connection and intercourse with the enlightened, and now free nation in alliance with these States.

CANCERS.

REPEATED applications of leeches to Cancers have been attended with great success.—A man who had undergone the operation of the knife on a Cancer in his lower lip, without being cured, was advised to apply leeches—the three first, after sucking a considerable time, dropped off, dead—a few days after, three more were applied, these died like the former of the cancerous poison—in less than a week he applied three more, which, after sucking some time, dropped off alive. This wrought a perfect cure.

WHILE the surviving patriots who atchieved the independence of their country, enjoy the blessings in peace and prosperity, while affection dwells on the memory of a departed parent, friend, or benefactor; and while flattery, with artificial honors, decorates the tomb of the affluent and great, justice and sentiment forbid, that

RICHARD FULLERTON,

should pass unnotic'd to the grave. A native of Pennsylvania, a citizen of the Union, he early distinguished himself in the cause of American liberty. In the military scene, which, during the momentous contest, was indeed the ordeal "*to try men's souls,*" he was brave, vigilant, and active.

Through the various grades of the Pennsylvania line, he rose with reputation; though his ambition aimed not at rank, as an instrument of personal elevation, but as the means of enabling him to advance that service, in which his heart was enthusiastically warmed, and his life cheerfully exposed.

With such motives the humblest talents could afford essential aid; but to the best wishes, FULLERTON united a capacity, to promote the triumphs of his country. The Veterans who remember him in the various characters of Soldier, Officer and Inspector, will bear testimony of his practice and of his skill, in discipline and tactics; and tho his name should not be enrolled with the illustrious names of WASHINGTON, of GREENE, of MERCER, and MONTGOMERY, may it never be forgotten in the long catalogue of those who have contributed, to the happiness and glory of America.

Public and private virtue are more allied than common critics can perceive, or captious misanthrodes allow! FULLERTON, the faithful servant of the public, was in private life, a tender husband, an instructive father, an indulgent master; and be it here announced, the grateful plaudit of his numerous friends, neighbors, and associates, that

HE LIVED WITHOUT GUILE,
AND DIED WITHOUT REPROACH!

Departed this life, in April last, at Frankfort, Kentucky, Mrs. SARAH GANO, wife of the Rev. Mr. JOHN GANO, formerly Pastor of the Baptist Church in New-York, from whence he removed with his family in the year 1788, in order to preach the Gospel in the WESTERN WORLD.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	21/7
3 per Cents,	12/4
Deferred,	13/
Indents,	13/
Final Settlements,	20/
Half shares Bank U. S.	64 per cent. prem.
Shares Bank North-America,	25 ditto.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Barque Hope,	*Makins,*	*Havre-de-Grace,*
Brig Patty,	*Fowler,*	*Dublin,*
Sophia,	*Price,*	*Cape-Francois,*
Hannah,	*Bliss,*	*Port-au-Prince,*
Active,	*McKeever,*	*Cape-Francois,*
Fortune,	*Winter,*	*Bristol,*
Sophia,	*Price,*	*Cape Francois,*
Snow Jane,	*Prance,*	*Swansey,*
Sukey,	*Makepeace,*	*Leogane,*
Sloop Sally and Nancy,	*Tambril,*	*Baltimore,*
Susannah,	*Newbold,*	*Antigua,*
Maria,	*Thompson,*	*Guadaloupe,*
Nancy,	*Ellwood,*	*Alexandria,*
Dove,	*Brown,*	*Montserat,*
Sally,	*Drisco,*	*Portsmouth,*
Newbern Packet,	*Ridgway,*	*St. Johns,*
Schooner Polly,	*Andaule,*	*Port-au-Prince,*
Deux Amis,	*Daigre,*	*St. Domingo,*
Polly,	*Keene,*	*Charleston,*
Fox,	*Leny,*	*Jamaica,*
Franklin,	*Eve,*	*Cape-Francois,*
Sally,	*Tillet,*	*North-Carolina,*
Favorite,	*Dolphin,*	*Floyd,* *Virginia,*
Adventure,	*Stewart,*	*St. Croix,*

Ship Pennsylvania, Harding, is safe arrived at Havre-de-Grace, from this port.

Arrived at Boston, Ship Sisters, Capt. Webb, from Bristol, last from Lisbon. March 18, in lat. 48, 16, long. 15, 7. in a gale of wind, shipped a heavy sea, and suffered considerable damage therefrom. March 26, in lat. 46, 38, long. 18, 48, experienced a violent tempest of thunder and lightning—in the midst of which the ship was struck with the lightning, and a leak made, which took in six feet of water an hour, which continued until the 30th—then bore away for Lisbon, where the ship arrived 7th April, and sailed from thence the 5th of May.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

THE REQUEST.

YE Lambkins that ſport on yon mountain's green ſide,
With a fleece that's as white as its ſnow,
From your grazing O turn for a moment aſide,
And then bleat a ſoft echo to woe.

Ye warblers that ſoar on the wings of the air,
That diſtend with ſoft rapture the throat,
Let pity induce ye to hear a ſond prayer,
And O! lend to my ſorrows a note.

When DELIA once ſmil'd I were happy as ye:
We alike were expoſed to fate:
The *ſteel* of detraction was aimed at me,
And malice ſpread *ſnares* for my feet.

Alike have we felt the keen pang of diſtreſs,
For the Lamb to the altar is bound,
The youug have been torn from your tender careſs,
And my DELIA has cruelly frown'd.

Go ſeek the fair Maid, over hill and o'er dale,
In her ear go and whiſper *your* pain,
She'll certainly pity; then tell her *my* tale,
And O, mark if ſhe pities *again*.

But ſhould you not know her, if thouſands you find,
By theſe tokens diſtinguiſh your choice,
You'll view all your innocence ſtampt on her mind,
Hear your muſic excell'd by her voice.

TRISTITIA.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

TANNED Sheep Skins at this day are in great demand for a variety of uſes—but for want of proper attention in taking off the wool, the ſkin is many times ſo far injured as ſcarcely to be worth dreſſing. The following method will be found beneficial:—As ſoon as the ſkin is taken off the ſheep's back, ſpread it on a horſe or cow, and in ſix or eight hours the wool will come better than in any other way. After the wool is off, ſpread the ſkin on a pole, and let it hang in the ſhade (as the ſun will be very detrimental to it) till convenient to ſend it to a tanner. This practice will render ſheep ſkins of four times the value they now are, and ſave thouſands of pounds to the country in a ſhort time.

BOSTON, June 13.

The New-Hampſhire Bank commenced diſcounting at Portſmouth on Monday laſt. The Salem Bank will commence the 1ſt of July.

The votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of this ſtate, at the laſt election, were—whole number for Governor, 16,894, of which Mr. Hancock had 14,628.—For Lieutenant-Governor, whole number, 14,742, of which Mr. Adams had 12,609.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

The attention of the Legiſlature ſince our laſt, has been occupied in the conſideration of the bill for incorporating the new State Bank. On this ſubject the debate has been very copious—and yeſterday afternoon, on the queſtion, Shall this bill have a third reading? the numbers were—

For it,	82.
Againſt it,	61.

This day, at 12 o'clock, is aſſigned for a third reading.

ALBANY, June 14.

The celebrated Indian, Col. JOSEPH BRANDT, chief warrior of the Six Nations, paſſed through this city on Tueſday laſt, from the Weſtward, on his way to Philadelphia—we flatter ourſelves this is an indication of ſome pacific meaſures being on the TAPIS.

NEW-BRUNSWIC, (N.J.) June 19.

On the 6th current, a coroners inqueſt was held on the body of a young Negro woman, late the property of Samuel Hunt, at the Preſbyterian church at Maidenhead, where it had been ſent the preceding evening for interment—the coroners inqueſt reports that her death was occaſioned by a moſt barbarous and inhuman whipping, inflicted by her ſaid maſter, which ſhe ſurvived but a few hours—the act was committed by him and a connection of his by the name of Elias Hunt, under the direction and ſuperintendance of Mrs. Hunt, wife of the ſaid maſter; we hear they are all confined, and no doubt but they will have a fair and impartial trial.

EXTRACT.

"FROM an erroneous eſtimate of the requiſites to happineſs, we often err in the application of the means of its attainment. Without conſidering how much more pleaſing are the contemplations of virtue upon its diſappointments, than of vice upon its ſucceſſes, man has too often been beckoned from his duty by temptation, or driven from it by fear."

Cure for the Rheumatiſm.—Soft ſoap ſpread upon brown paper, and applied to the part affected, is recommended as ſpecific in this complaint.

JUST ARRIVED,

In the Ship MOLLY, Captain PITT, from LISBON,

A FEW pipes and quarter-caſks of LISBON WINE, far ſuperior in quality to what is generally imported—And a few bales of the very beſt CORKS,

TO BE SOLD BY

GEORGE MEADE,

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

Choice three and five years old Bill of Exchange MADEIRA WINE, by the pipe or quarter-caſk.

London Market MADEIRA WINE, five years old, by the pipe or quarter-caſk.

Choice old SHERRY WINE, by the quarter-caſk.

MESS BEEF, of a ſuperior quality, and ſuch as is fit for an Eaſt-India voyage, put up in this city.

Choice firſt quality BEEF, do.
Ditto ſecond ditto do.

BOSTON BEEF, equal to any from that country.

BURLINGTON PORK, of the firſt quality, and

114 Hhds. FLAX-SEED. &c. &c.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1792 (ep9')

Bank of the United States,

MAY 8, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the ſpecie proportion of the third payment due on the firſt Monday of July next, on each ſhare of the Bank of the United States, may be made at the Bank, or at any of the offices of diſcount and depoſit; and that transfers of public debt on account of ſuch payment, may be made on the books of the Treaſury of the United States, or in the office of any of the Commiſſioners of Loans in any of the States, certificates of which transfers to be depoſited in the office in which the ſpecie proportion of ſuch payment ſhall be made.

Reſolved, That the transfer books be cloſed fourteen days previous to the firſt days of July and January of each year.

By Order, JOHN KEAN, Caſhier.

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party, will be given by the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, to the perſon who, before the fifteenth day of July next, ſhall produce to them the moſt approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a PRESIDENT's HOUSE, to be erected in this City. The ſite of the building, if the artiſt will attend to it, will of courſe influence the aſpect and outline of his plan; and it's deſtination will point out to him the number, ſize, and diſtribution of the apartments. It will be a recommendation of any plan, if the central part of it may be detached and erected for the preſent, with the appearance of a complete whole, and be capable of admitting the additional parts, in future, if they ſhall be wanting. Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and ſections through the building, in ſuch directions as may be neceſſary to explain the internal ſtructure; and an eſtimate of the cubic feet of brick-work compoſing the whole maſs of the walls.

March 14, 1792. *tf* THE COMMISSIONERS.

WASHINGTON, *in the Territory of* COLUMBIA.

A PREMIUM

OF a LOT in this City, to be deſignated by impartial judges, and FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; or a MEDAL of that value, at the option of the party; will be given by the Commiſſioners of the Federal Buildings, to the perſon who, before the fifteenth day of July, 1792, ſhall produce to them the moſt approved PLAN, if adopted by them, for a CAPITOL, to be erected in this City; and TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, or a MEDAL, for the Plan deemed next in merit to the one they ſhall adopt. The building to be of brick, and to contain the following apartments, to wit:

A Conference Room A Room for the Repreſentatives	ſufficient to accommodate 300 perſons each.	theſe rooms to be of full elevation.
A Lobby or Antichamber to the latter A Senate Room of 1200 ſquare feet area An Antichamber or Lobby to the laſt		

12 Rooms of 600 ſquare feet area each, for Committee Rooms and Clerks' Offices, to be of half the elevation of the former.

Drawings will be expected of the ground plats, elevations of each front, and ſections through the building in ſuch directions as may be neceſſary to explain the internal ſtructure; and an eſtimate of the cubic feet of brick-work compoſing the whole maſs of the walls.

March 14, 1792 *tf.* THE COMMISSIONERS.

A LOTTERY,

TO raiſe the ſum of £. 750 for the purpoſe of repairing the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the city of New-Brunſwick, agreeable to an act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, paſſed November 1791.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2000 Dollars is	2000
1		1000	1000
2		500	1000
5		200	1000
10		100	1000
30		50	1500
90		20	1800
1675		4	6700
1814	Prizes.		16000
3520	Blanks.		
5334	Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is		16002 Dolls.

☞ This Lottery is compoſed of 5334 Tickets. not two Blanks to one Prize, and ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of ſuch evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the moſt liberal ſupport.

The drawing will poſitively commence on the ſecond Monday in July, or ſooner if the Tickets are diſpoſed of, in the city of New-Brunſwick, under the inſpection of Col. John Bayard, Preſident of ſaid city; James Parker, Eſq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Eſq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jerſey.

Tickets to be had of the following perſons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given ſecurity for the faithful performance of their duty.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER,
PETER KEENON,
ANTHONY W. WHITE, } Managers.

N. B. Thoſe prizes which are not demanded within ſix months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be conſidered as a generous donation to the Church.

*** Adventurers in the above Lottery have a chance of more than 3 per cent. per month for their money. To accommodate all thoſe who may be diſpoſed to purchaſe Tickets, letters directed to P. KEENON, Manager, and Poſtmaſter, at New-Brunſwick, and encloſing good bills, will be attended to, and Tickets forwarded on receipt of ſuch letters.

New-Brunſwick, April 20, 1792.

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL HYSON and SOUCHONG,

Of the very firſt quality, and lateſt importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-ſtreet, NEW-YORK,

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States will be ſtrictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

JONES & BURROUGHS,

STOCK-BROKERS,

STATE-STREET, BOSTON,

BUY and ſell every kind of the *Stocks* of the *United States*, on Commiſſion, by Private Contract, and Public Auction.—Thoſe gentlemen who may be pleaſed to favor them with their commands, may rely on fidelity, ſecrecy and diſpatch.

Boſton, March, 1792. (taw3m)

APRIL 27, 1792.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

At any time between this date and the firſt day of July enſuing,

A very valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY ſituated, and bounded on the Eaſt by the river Delaware, 17 miles above Philadelphia; containing 203 acres, 40 whereof is firſt rate Timothy Meadow, which may be watered in a dry time; 25 acres, a rich low bottom, may be made very good meadow at an eaſy expence. The upland lays in the lap of about 50 acres of rich out marſh, from which (by an eaſy aſcent to the cleared fields) 130 acres of excellent upland meadow may be made, at a moderate expence; 30 acres of woodland. A never failing ſtream of water runs through this tract, on which is a ſeat for a mill, and in which is good ſport with the net and hook; plenty of rabbits and ſmall game; and on the flats, abundance of wild ducks in the ſeaſon. A good manſion-houſe, garden, and neceſſary out-buildings; an orchard of the beſt kinds of apple, pear, peach and cherry trees, bearing; a crop of wheat and rye in the ground, and a ſpring crop putting in. Apply to PETER LE BARBIER DU PLESSIS, Eſq. No. 86, Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia; Mr. HUMPHREY WATERMAN, at the Waſhington, on the Briſtol road; or to Doctor TOMB, at Neſhamany Ferry, Bucks County. The purchaſer, paying one third of the price down, may have a term of years to pay the reſidue, paying intereſt. May 5. (ep.tf.)

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on Monday the 9th current, a NEGRO MAN named ROBIN, is 55 years of age, ſtout made, and bred a farmer; one of his thumbs much ſwelled; is 5 feet 6 inches high; had on when he went away a big purple coloured cloth coat, a ſhort linen coat, a pair of fuſtian breeches, a ruffled ſhirt, an old beaver hat, with ſhoes, ſtockings and buckles, all good. Alſo, a young NEGRO BOY named SAM, is 19 years of age, ſtout and well made, 5 feet 9 inches high, much marked with the ſmall-pox; had on when he went away, a big blue coat, a brown ſhort coat, overalls of a mixed cloth, fulled ſtockings, a new wool hat, new ſhoes and buckles.——Whoever will ſecure ſaid Negroes in any gaol, or bring them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid. ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Morris-Town, April 17, 1792.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

In the Commonwealth of *Maſſachuſetts*,

A SYSTEM *for the* DISCIPLINE *of the* ARTILLERY *in the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA;

OR,

THE YOUNG ARTILLERIST'S POCKET COMPANION.

IN THREE PARTS.

Part 1. CONTAINING the duty and practice of light field artillery.

Part 2. Containing the theory and practice of heavy artillery: to which will be added, an extract of a Treatiſe on the origin and principle of Courts-Martial, wrote by an experienced Officer in the line, and who did duty as Judge-Advocate in America.

Part 3. Laboratory duty; containing a great variety of directions for compoſition, and the method of making artificial fire-works, and the formation of ammunition for the different kinds of ordnance.

By WILLIAM STEVENS, Eſq.

An Officer in the American Artillery through the whole of the late revolution, and ſince in the Militia.

CONDITIONS.

This work to be printed on good paper with a handſome type, neatly bound and lettered, in three pocket volumes, containing upwards of one thouſand pages; illuſtrated with a great variety of explanatory plates, executed by able artiſts.

The price to ſubſcribers, *One Dollar* each volume—to non-ſubſcribers, *One French Crown* each volume: and thoſe who ſubſcribe for ſix ſetts, ſhall have a ſeventh *gratis*.

This work ſhall be publiſhed as ſoon as five hundred copies are ſubſcribed for.

Subſcription papers will be lodged with the principal Printers and Bookſellers in the United States of America.

TICKETS in the NEW-BRUNSWICK LOTTERY, are to be had at the following places, viz.---Samuel Cooper's Ferry; at Burlington, of R. Pierſon, Eſq. Bordentown, of Mr. John Van Emburgh; Mount Holly, of J. Read, Eſq. Trenton, of John Singer, Eſq. Amboy, of James Parker, Eſq. Elizabeth-Town, of R. Gray; Powles-Hook, of Col. Smith and Judge Hunt; Cranbury, of William Throckmorton Spotſwood; and of the Managers in Brunſwick.